The People's Korea

No. 1,363 EVERY SATURDAY DECEMBER 5, 1987 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

President Kim Il Sung Receives Yugoslav Del.

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President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 22 received the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Milan Pancevski, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

Present on the occasion were Hwang Jang Yop, secretary, and Kwon Min Jun, vice director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The head of the delegation presented gifts to President Kim Il Sung and Secertary Kim Jong Il in the name of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

The LCY delegation arrived in Pyongyang on Nov. 20 to visit the DPRK at the invitation of the WPK Central Committee.

The WPK Central Committee on Nov. 20 arranged a reception in welcome of the DPRK visit of the LCY delegation.

Kye Ung Tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, said in his speech that the WPK and the LCY established bonds of comradely friendship on the basis of the idea of socialist construction and the non-aligned movement and have developed them.

"We," he noted, "express full support to the Yugoslav people's efforts to strengthen the non-aligned movement, establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan area and convert the Mediterranean area into an area of peace and cooperation."

Head of the delegation Milan Pancevski said in his speech that the meetings between President Kim Il Sung and President Tito laid a solid foundation to further develop the friendly relations between the two parties and two peoples.

"We will continue to support in the future, too, all the wise policies advanced by President Kim Il Sung and the just struggle of the Korean people," he stressed.

The LCY delegation left for home on Nov. 23 after concluding its four-day visit.

Meanwhile, President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 26 received a special envoy of Mr. Blaise Compaore, Chairman of the People's Front and Head of State of Burkina Faso, who handed to the President a personal letter of the leader of Burkina Faso.

Pyongyang "Very Flexible" On Most Issues: U.S. Journalist

An American journalist said in a newspaper article that Pyongyang is very flexible and ready to compromise on major issues concerning the relaxation of tensions and the reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

"I found it much easier to have productive give-and-take with North Korean officials than 15 years ago. . . . On most issues, I found a readiness to go far beyond published positions and to respond directly to sharp challenges that would previously have produced a flood of predictable rhetoric," Mr. Selig Harrison said in his contribution to The New York Times, Nov. 22, 1987. **(See excerpts from his comment to The Times on page 8)**

Mr. Harrison, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and a former Northeast Asia bureau chief for The Washington Post, visited the DPRK from Sep. 23 to Oct. 2 and wrote an article based on his conversations with DPRK officials, including Prime Minister Li Gun Mo, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and Secretary Hwang Jang Yop of the WPK (Workers' Party of Korea) Central Committee, for the leading U.S. newspaper. (He previously visited the DPRK in 1972.)

Pyongyang Wants Accommodation With Seoul and Washington

Mr. Harrison cited Pyongyang's attitude on its proposal for a phased arms reduction as the first example of its flexibility.

In a five-point government statement made on July 23, the DPRK called for a

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Pyongyang Will Take Wait-and-See Attitude On Olympics

While the DPRK on Nov. 11 expressed its readiness to form a north-south single team to compete in the 1988 Summer Olympic Games if the opposition wins the December presidential election, Rodong Sinmun reiterated its attitude toward the Olympics in its Nov. 25 signed article.

Pyongyang's position was clarified in the Nov. 11 five-point proposal for national unity which took the form of a letter to various political parties and groupings and people of south Korea.

Here are excerpts from the Rodong Sinmun article:

All developments since the beginning of the Lausanne talks between the delegates of the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic committees of the north and the south of Korea make it undisputed that as long as the present military dictatorial regime exists the prospect of the 24th Olympiad remains dim and the co-hosting problem infeasible.

We, however, have not been hasty to decide on our final stand. We, presuming that when a democratic regime is established in south Korea the problem of the Olympic Games can be smoothly solved, proposed to postpone negotiations concerning the cosponsorship and decided to wait for the results of the presidential elections scheduled in December in south Korea.

This clearly shows our sincere stand to successfully hold the 24th Oympic Games at any cost by the united strength of the nation.

In the letter of the joint meeting, we reiterated that a way would be opened for solving the Olympic problem in conformity with the desire of the world people and the nation's common cause of reunification, if a democratic regime desirous of the reunification of the country, not committing itself to anti-

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

U.S. Truce Violations Number 40 In Nov.

U.S. provocation against the DPRK side and violations of the Armistice Agreement in the Demilitarized Zone numbered over 40 in November alone, a security officer of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) said on Nov. 25.

The meeting of security officers of the MAC was held on Nov. 25 at Panmunjom on the Korean side's proposal, and the Korean side charged the U.S. side with violating the Armistice Agreement and the agreement between the two sides and continually committing provocations.

According to the statement of the Korean security officer, the U.S. army soldiers committed the provocative act of turning a searchlight on Korean posts in the Joint Security Area from a post situated on the hill northwest of the conference room of the MAC at around 2:10 and 2:20 on Nov. 25.

They had committed such provocative acts at around 1:00 on the night of Nov. 23 and at around 17:55 and 19:55 on Nov. 24, the statement said.

The security officer of the Korean side strongly demanded the U.S. side immediately stop such acts.

At the meeting of security officers held earlier on Nov. 10, the Korean security officer said that the U.S. provocation and violations became more frequent and demanded that the U.S. take responsible steps.

Pointing out that the U.S. side took no steps, the security officer said, "For this reason, the U.S. army soldiers continued such criminal acts as introducing automatic weapons in the Joint Security Area, levelling guns at our personnel and introducing armed personnel many more than the designated number.

"A U.S. army soldier who was on duty at a post west of the conference room of the MAC committed a provocative act of making filthy gesture towards our security personnel at around 13:48 right before the meeting.

"Such provocations and violations numbered over 40 in November," he said.

"If unexpected incidents occur in the Joint Security Area due to such provocative acts, the side of U.S. forces shall be held entirely responsible for it," the security officer warned.

DPRK Charges S. Korea With Panmunjom Shooting

The south Korean side on Nov. 21 fired automatic weapon and large-caliber machinegun bullets for nearly one hour at a post of the DPRK side from the Demilitarized Zone south of Mt. Osong in the central sector of the front, destroying furniture of the post and menacing the safety of the guard personnel of the DPRK side.

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, on Nov. 23 said, "This was not a mistake or a casual act, but was a deliberate and premeditated provocation for increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula."

Referring to the fact that soon after the south side perpetrated the firing the south Korean defense ministry issued a statement saying that the provocation was committed by the DPRK side, the commentary said, "this shameless act reminds us of the guilty party filing the suit first."

The statement of Seoul said that Pyongyang is trying to cause social unrest in the south, which is to hold presidential elections next month and the Olympic Games next year.

Pointing out that the south Koreans these days sound gun reports in their frequent military exercises against the DPRK and perpetrated a provocation this time, the Rodong Sinmun commentary accused them of seeking to mold public opinion into believing that there actually exists "threat from the north."

"By so doing", it continued, "they intend to divert elsewhere the attention of the people demanding the withdrawal of Roh Tae Woo from 'presidential candidacy' and gratify their desire to stay in power."

African Regional Juche Idea Seminar in Zimbabwe

An African Regional Juche Idea Seminar on Building a New Independent Society was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, over Oct. 29-30.

Attending the seminar were party and government delegations, delegates and prominent figures of political, academic and social circles from more than 20 countries.

Head of the Zimbabwean party and government delegation Nelson T. Mawema, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and deputy secretary for politics and culture, of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union, made an opening address at the seminar and M. Nyagumbo, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary for administration, of the Central Committee of the ZANU, made a congratulatory speech there.

At the seminar, head of the Zambian party and government delegation A.K. Simuchimba, minister of presidential affairs of Zambia, made a report on the subject "The Juche Idea Is an Ideological and Theoretical Basis for Building a New Independent Society" and heads of delegations and delegates and many officials of various countries took the floor.

A lecture on "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea", a work of Secretary Kim Jong Il, was held at the seminar.

Report

A.K. Simuchimba, minister of works at the Presidency of Zambia, made a report under the title "The Juche Idea Is the Ideological and Theoretical Basis of Building an Independent New Society" at the seminar.

He said:

An urgent task facing the peoples of African countries today is to thoroughly do away with the venomous consequences of the imperialist colonial rule in all realms of social life including the politics, economy and culture, decisively oppose new imperialist domination and subjugation and vigorously push ahead with the building of an independent new society.

The Juche idea is a genuine idea of independence to be conceived without fail by the people in the struggle for building an independent new society, a new life.

Respected President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is a world outlook that centres on man, placing man in the centre of all thinking and making everything serve him. It is a revolutionary theory designed to bring about the Chajusong of the working masses".

The Juche idea gives a scientific exposition of the law governing social development on the basis of the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, and thus indicates the most correct path of building an independent new society.

It propounds that the subject of the socio-historical movement is the masses of the people, and tells the truth that if the masses are to become an independent subject propelling the revolution and construction independently and creatively, the leader, the party and the masses should form an integral whole.

The leader holds the position of brain in the socio-political organism, an integral whole of the leader, the party and the masses.

He plays a decisive role in carving out the destiny of the masses as the centre of unity and leadership.

Only when the party and masses become a socio-political organism closely united in ideology and purpose and organizationally under the guidance of the leader, can they become an independent subject of revolution and a strong motive force of the building of an independent new society, surmounting any difficulty and trial.

What is important, above all, in building an independent new society is to firmly prepare man, the masses of the people, as the builders of a new society. To this end, it is necessary to give precedence to and press ahead with human remoulding work.

In order to build an independent new society, it is also imperative to build an independent national economy through the vigorous nature-remaking projects.

Successful building of an independent national economy necessitates the maximum mobilization and utilization of the strength of one's own people and the natural resources of one's own country and the correct assessment of the economic potentials and possibilities so as to develop the economy in a many-sided, comprehensive way to fully meet the material needs of one's own people by oneself.

We should fully realize South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance so that all the African countries may successfully build an independent national economy.

He went on to say that in order to successfully build an independent new society, it is necessary to establish an independent regime and firmly maintain Chajusong in politics.

One of the important problems in building an independent new society in Africa today is to thoroughly eliminate the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule and frustrate and thwart the imperialist moves toward aggression and war. I called for vigorously waging a joint struggle against the imperialists' new policies of domination and subjugation and against the racists' apartheid and war policies.

The Juche idea which indicates a correct way of defending and realizing Chajusong of the masses and successfully building an independent new society, serves as an immortal banner leading our struggle always to victory.

Speeches

Public figures from different countries made speeches at the seminar.

Here are excerpts from their speeches:

V.J.V. Mambu, minister of works and labour of Sierra Leone, in his speech titled "Let Us Strengthen the Subject of the Revolution and Accelerate the Building of a New Society" said that the most important thing in education in the Juche idea is that the people have a correct understanding of the subject of the revolution and firmly establish a revolutionary outlook on the leader. The subject of the revolution is an integral whole of the leader, the party and the masses, he said.

In his speech under the headline "Experiences in Somalia and the Juche Idea", **M.H. Mohamed, deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and member of parliament,** said: The valuable experiences in the Korean revolution show that the Juche idea is a powerful weapon which gives a firm guarantee for victory to the popular masses. We must study and apply the trust of the Juche idea to become a prospering people, not a "poor people in the rich land". **Joseph Randrianasolo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and minister of livestock, fish, afforestation and water conservancy,** in his speech headlined "The Juche Idea and the Building of a New Society" stressed that the Juche idea gives flawless answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in building an independent, new society.

Worou Teore, vice chairman of the External Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, said in his speech: The Juche idea is the idea that should be served as a guideline in solving problems facing the African peoples.

The great Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, is a revolutionary doctrine which clearly shows the popular masses the way of developing history and hewing out their destiny independently and creatively.

The brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people in the building of a new society under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il are a powerful demonstration of the great vitality and validity of the Juche idea.

In his speech titled "Comrade Kim Il Sung Is a Great Leader of Our Era" **Prof. and Dr. Aliba Ogunsanwo of Lagos University of Nigeria,** said:

Today, the cause of the Chajusong of mankind is unthinkable apart from the august name of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He is a great strategist and an outstanding leader of the revolution who leads the great cause of building a new independent world to victory.

In his speech headlined "The Juche Idea and the Prospect of Zimbabwe", **J.J.C. Macheka, member of parliament of Zimbabwe and secretary of the Harare Provincial Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union,** said: The Korean people have set a brilliant example in building socialism under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. As in Korea, we regard the Juche idea as our unshakable guiding compass in the struggle to build a genuine socialist society.

Addressing the seminar, **Prof. and Dr. Mono Ndjana Hubert of Yaounde University of Cameroon** stressed: The Juche idea is a beacon brightly illumining the road ahead of us and a guiding compass in our struggle and life.

Speeches were also made by director of the Institute of Philosophy of Kinshasa University of Zaire, Prof. and Dr. Foba Mbika, director of a department of the Ministry of Culture of Tunisia Mustapha Fersi, general director of the Guinean paper Horoya Mohamed Mounir Camara, advisor to the secretary general, and director of the secretariat, of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress Bukur Melhiad, dean of the pedagogical faculty of the National University of Rwanda, Prof. and Dr. Muswahili Polain, Prof. J.S. Mipose of Zambian University, minister of water and mineral development of Uganda V. Chango Machyo, Prof. and Dr. K. Makamure of Zimbabwean University, deputy director of the Institute of Development of the Dar es Salaam University of Tanzania, Prof. and Dr. E.N. Maganya, and director of the secretariat of the Ministry of Information of Central Africa Sala Mafu Diudone.

Foreigners studying the Juche idea

1,300 Classical Works of DPRK President Published

A large number of classical works authored by President Kim Il Sung in the course of his unique ideological and theoretical activities and writing activities to lead the revolution and construction to a victory for a long period from the time when he embarked upon the road of the revolution at his early age up to now, are being brought off the press.

This year alone, more than 70 classical works of the DPRK President were printed with the publication of "Kim Il Sung's Works" Vols. 33, 34 and 35, "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works" Vol. 9 and many pamphlets containing his works.

Seven historic works including the work "Let Us Actively Sow the Seeds of the Revolution in Broad Areas" authored by him during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were published in book form.

As a result, the works which have been published so far by the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House out of a large number of classical works written by the President in the course of 60-odd-year long revolutionary activities numbered 1,300.

Prospect of Sunchon Vinalon Complex

The construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, a gigantic chemical industrial base of Korea, is progressing apace in Korea.

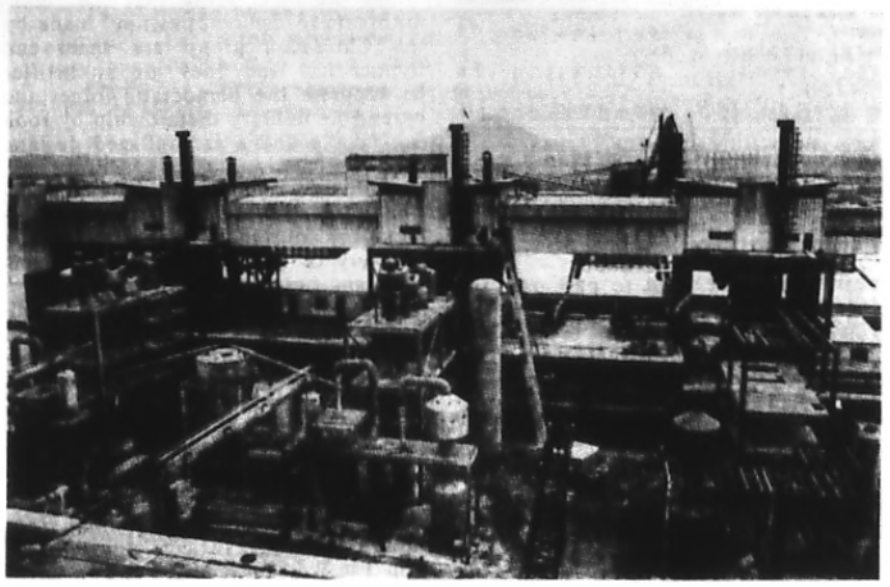
When completed, the complex will annually produce large quantities of carbide with limestone and anthracite abundant in Sunchon area.

From this carbide 100,000 tons of vinalon, more than 800,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, and scores of kinds of other chemical products such as vinyl chloride, methanol, sodium carbonate, albuminous feed of acid value, ethyl alcohol, hydrochloric acid running into hundreds of thousands of tons each will be produced annually in the near future. Korea will radically increase agricultural production by applying more than 2.5 tons of chemical fertilizers to each hectare in a few years when the 800,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer to be turned out by the complex is added to the chemical fertilizers from other fertilizer factories.

The complex will also produce hundreds of thousands of tons of albuminous feed of acid value, which will play a big role in producing annually 1.7 million tons of meat and 7,000 million eggs at the end of the third Seven-Year Plan (1993).

The complex will produce three kinds of vinalon, from which large quantities of high-quality suit material, shirting material, knitted material and other fabrics will be produced, contributing to the attainment of the 1,500 million metre target of fabrics, enough to distribute 76 meters to each head of the population.

Vinyl chloride resin, formaldehyde resin and other synthetic resin and caustic soda, ethyl alcohol and other basic chemical products which will be produced by the complex will also contribute to the improvement of the people's living standard.



The construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is progressing apace.

Year-End Account Settlement & Income Distribution

Meetings for the year-end account settlement and income distribution are being held on cooperative farms of Korea.

The agricultural working people who have reaped a bumper harvest again this year by thoroughly complying with the requirements of the Juche farming methods are summing up a year's farming and sharing out a large quantity of grain and much cast among themselves with satisfaction.

The Chilgol Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, carried out this year's plan, set higher than last year's, at 100.5 percent in grain, 100.2 percent in vegetables, 101 percent in fruit, and 106.5 percent in meat.

The farm's per hectare yield was 8-9 tons in rice and 9-10 tons in maize.

The Samsong Cooperative Farm in Songchon County, North Pyongan Province, has upped grain to 107.2 percent above peak year's and reaped over 410 more kg of rice and over 140 more kg of maize per hectare.

The Changjinup Cooperative Farm in Changjin County, South Hamgyong Province, harvested 2,122 more tons of potatoes than last year.

The Pobu Cooperative Farm in Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province, increased grain to 104.4 percent, vegetables to 133 percent, meat to 112 percent, eggs to 102 percent and cocoons to 146.5 percent as against last year.

In particular, autumn vegetables sown as an after crop of maize have done well – 88 tons in cabbages and over 36 tons in radish per hectare.

Coal Output Up

Korean coal miners keep up an upswing in coal output.

According to data available at the Mining Industry Commission, coal output in October went up 13 percent above the previous month. The miners of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, a major coal producer of the country, gave definite priority to capital tunneling and preparatory tunneling to increase coal output 29 percent.

The Tokchon District Coal Mining Complex introduced various coal-cutting methods suitable to the coal seam, thereby raising coal output 42 percent above the previous month.

A considerable increase in coal production was also reported by the Kangdong, Kujang, Sunchon and Kaechon district coal mining complexes and the General Bureau of Northern Area Coal-Mining Industry.

Korea Past and Today (1)

You moon, bright moon!
Moon sung of by Li Taibak!
There on the moon
Grows a cinnamon tree.
Let us fell it with a jade axe
And trim it with a gold axe
To build a thatched house
In which to live with parents forever
And forever

This poem which sings of a yearning for a pastoral life is an old folklore piece of Korea.

The Korean people's desire in former days was to live in a thatched house.

But in former days people in this country were unable to fulfill even such a simple desire.

After the national liberation, however, the Korean people came to have power, land and factories and, moreover, dwelling houses of their own. The housing problem was finally solved in Korea in five years after the liberation on Aug. 15, 1945.

But during the Korean War(1950-1953) unleashed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, most people lost their humble homes on account of the U.S. army's air-raids and bombardments.

During the war, U.S. bombers poured down 420,000 bombs over Pyongyang which had then a population of 370,000. So, what could survive it? According to Wilfred Burchett, who was active on the Korean front as a war correspondent, no buildings were left in towns and villages of north Korea which deserved to be called a "house" in the proper sense of the word.

Housing Issue Solved Satisfactorily

After the war, solution of the housing problem of people had to start from scratch like other affairs in Korea.

President Kim Il Sung first had temporary dwellings built so that people come out of the dark and humid dugouts and live in sunny warm rooms.

With the completion of a socialist transformation in town and country, the President saw to it that new modern dwelling houses took the place of temporary dwellings.

From that time on modern houses were built for hundreds of thousands of households every year in towns and villages of Korea and sooner or later all urban and rural inhabitants came to live in modern houses. Thatched houses and temporary dwellings built immediately after the war disappeared from the towns and villages of Korea, without leaving a trace.

The housing question is considered difficult to solve in all countries.

It is said that in a city with a population of two million only one million live with address and abode. The fact that nearly half the population of a city have neither address nor abode is mainly due to the housing problem.

This shows how difficult the housing problem is. And how exorbitant the house rent is. Even working people in developed industrial countries in the West who rent a one-room flat usually pay a great portion of their monthly wages as a rent.

In contrast to this housing situation in the world, the DPRK has solved the housing question most satisfactorily.

This country builds free dwelling houses for rural and urban inhabitants. It receives from the working people a house rent equivalent to only a few per cent of their monthly income (it also covers charges for electricity, water, furniture, refrigerator, washing machine, etc.). Most of the inhabitants even do not know the amount of the house rents they pay.

The housing question may be regarded as having already been settled in the DPRK.

But Secretary Kim Jong Il proposed to build better and modern houses for urban and rural populations in keeping with their ever-rising living standards and guided the work to carry out this task.

To begin with, he took steps to build newly Wangjaesan and Samjiyon villages in the northern part of the DPRK, the places associated with the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung during the national liberation war against Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Of course, even in those days the inhabitants there, like those in other localities of the DPRK, were living in decent modern houses, without experiencing any inconvenience, houses defying the imagination of their ancestors.

Some years ago, the Secretary guided the rebuilding of the historical place on Mt. Wangjae which is situated in the northeastern part of Korea (then the building of a grand monument was under way there to immortalize the historical relics left there by President Kim Il Sung).

One day, looking down at the sprawling village in front, he suggested that this locality be rebuilt along with the historical place in such a manner as to arouse the envy of the world's people. To this end he proposed to build an ideal modern village at the foot of Mt. Wangjae, by regrouping scattered houses.

He even looked over the layout of the village to be built newly and the blueprints of the new houses and made suggestions to improve them.

According to the design the dwelling house consisted of rooms, a bathroom, a water closet, a lumber room and a spacious yard.

At the moving news that better houses would be built for them in a scenic place and that all at once, although they were already living in good houses, the local inhabitants felt a lump in their throats, grateful to him for his favor, and could not fall asleep all night.

Following the Secretary's visit, hundreds of young builders came with equipment and materials provided by him.

They fixed the site for the houses at the scenic foot of the mountain and got down to work. Hardly a year passed after the start of the construction work before a new village appeared, fresh to all eyes, at the quiet mountain foot which had been overgrown only with weeds.

–by L.K. Tapani, Finnish Scholar–

(To be continued)

Many Farm Machines Produced

Many efficient farm machines are being turned out in Kangwon Province of Korea.

According to data available, the province produced in the recent one month 30 pieces of new farm machines of 7 kinds including a maize-planting machine, rice harvester and fertilizing machines.

These machines well suit the topographical conditions of the province.

Dec. 12 Coup Becomes Focal Point of Debate

—Oppositions Claim That the Incident Was "Clear-cut Rebellion"—

With presidential election campaigns being heightened to their zenith in south Korea, the issue of the Dec. 12 1979 coup d'etat has become a focal point of debate to deal a severe blow at the Chun-Roh regime which seeks to prolong its power with every possible means.

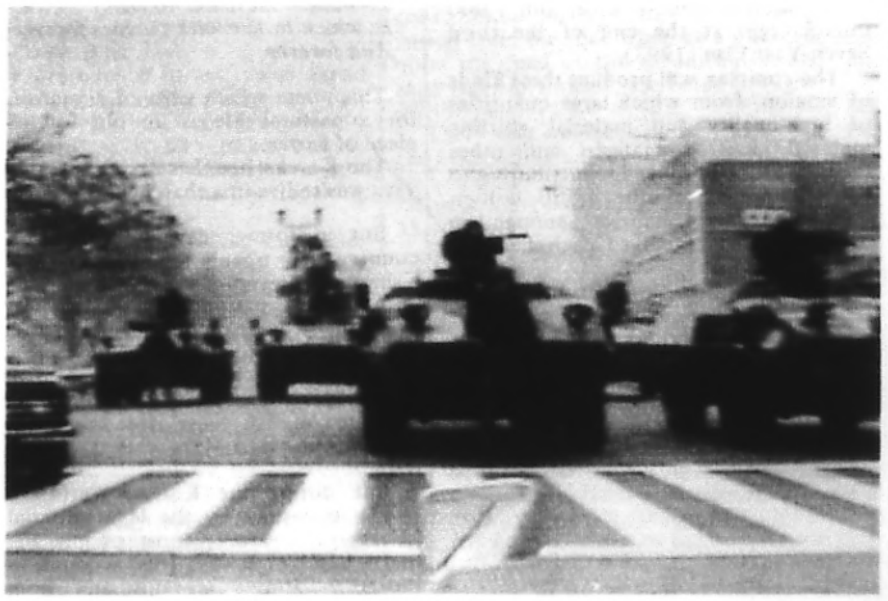
The coup issue has now become serious to the point where it may give Roh a mortal wound so that the public is claiming that he is not qualified to run for the president of a democratic country.

The National Coalition for Democracy (NCD), the largest umbrella body of south Korea's dissident organizations, on Nov. 17 issued a statement to declare its resolution to powerfully carry out a revelation campaign of the Kwangju massacre and the Dec. 12 coup.

The NCD decided to set aside two weeks from Nov. 17 to 29 as a "period for a fact-finding survey of the Kwangju incident and the Dec. 12 (1979) coup", and conduct such activities as collection of witnesses' testimonies, release of photos and leaflets in connection with the two historic events.

On Nov. 16 some 1,000 citizens and students participated in a "mass to mourn for the democratic martyrs for democratization and putting an end to the military dictatorship" which was held at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul.

At the mass the Rev. Kim Sung Hun said, "The Dec. 12 event was a struggle between the two groups inside the military which sought to hamper democratization and grasp power... Roh Tae Woo who as a junior Army officer, discharged military discipline and order by overpowering his seniors, should resign as a presidential candidate."



The 9th Infantry Division led by the then commander Roh Tae Woo played the major role in the Dec. 12 coup which sought to hamper democratization and grasp power. Roh discharged military discipline and order to overpower his senior officers. (Photo from Japanese TV)

The opposition Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim Young Sam made public on Nov. 17 a 12-point open question to Roh Tae Woo, presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, on the incident of eight years ago, as he tried to pass over the focal Dec. 12 issue simply by calling it "an inauspicious event."

The RDP claimed that Roh, then commander of the 9th Infantry Division, made the presidential security force disarm the military policemen guarding the presidential residence and put the then president Choi Kyu Ha under virtual detention on Dec. 12, 1979.

The open letter read by RDP spokesman Kim Hyung Rae claimed that "those political officers" had threatened the then president Choi to obtain permission for the arrangement of martial law commander Chung Sung Hwa after they had in fact arrested him.

The open letter also said that Roh and other officers disobeyed the order of the then defence minister Rho Jae Hun to restore army chief Chung to his original post.

Kim Jae Chun, former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (now renamed the Agency for National Security Planning), also released on Nov. 17 a statement, saying "The military involvement in politics invited the national tragedy: it is quite natural for the present regime to be the object of criticism over the legitimacy issue as it caused the Kwangju incident, forced president (Choi Kyu Ha) to resign and seized power, disguising itself with legality."

The Dec. 12 incident surfaced as Chung Sung Hwa, the then martial law commander, joined the RDP and claimed that the incident was a "clear-cut rebellion by a military group."

The RDP, deciding that it was a "military coup by a small number of ambitious military officers, asserted that Roh Tae Woo must resign as a presidential candidate for the following reasons: 1) He is a ringleader of the "rebellion"; 2) He played the major role in seizing power by a coup d'etat.

RDP president Kim Young Sam said, "We will raise this as the largest issue."

Kim Dae Jung, presidential candidate from the newly formed Party for Peace and Democracy, also made clear his position on Roh's role in the Dec. 12 incident, saying "We will welcome Chung Sung Hwa on the democratic side if he admits his past error."

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Justice Party is making frantic efforts to veil the truth of Dec. 12 incident.

Yu Hak Song, then assistant minister of the munitions, said on Nov. 12 at a press conference, "The incident was an accidental and inauspicious one... and I ordered the movement of the 9th Infantry Division which was deployed on the front line."

However, Roh Tae Woo reversed Yu's refutation by himself when reporters rushed him one after another to ask him about the truth of the incident, admitting that he himself ordered the movement of the military unit.

**The Dec. 12 coup was carried out by the so-called "leading reform force" led by Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo, who moved their military units to kill some 150 military officers and soldiers of the martial law troops on the pretext of an investigation into the assassination of the former president Park Chung Hee.*

The Chun-Roh group virtually seized power by the coup and got rid of other military groups which took a more or less affirmative stance toward the abolition of the one-man dictatorial "yushin" system and remnants who followed ex-president Park.

They seized power in the Dec. 12 coup and carried out the May coup in 1980 and the Kwangju massacre to consolidate the regime diametrically opposed to democracy.

Chun-Roh Regime Capitalizes On "Sentiments of Localism"

—Goon Squads Mobilized into Opposition Rallies—

The Chun-Roh reigme's conspiracy to incite "regional antagonism" is now being unveiled as the south Korean opposition parties and media are bringing to light the true pictures of the disturbances in Pusan, Kwangju and Taegu where the stumping rallies of the two Kims were foiled by "groups of mobs" employed to incite sentiments of localism.

As was reported, Kim Dae Jung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, became the target of about 300 unidentified youths in Pusan on Nov. 1 who claimed that they "belonged to the Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim Young Sam."

RDP president Kim Young Sam was also obstructed to make a speech in Kwangju on Nov. 14 by some 400 (mostly youths) who called themselves "Kim Dae Jung followers."

Again on Nov. 15 Kim Dae Jung was prevented from making a stumping speech in Taegu.

These incidents have been reported as if to say that conflicts between the two Kims' followers and "regional antagonisms" between Kyongsang and Cholla provinces, strongholds of the two Kims, have reached the point that the two Kims can no longer compromise with each other.

However, full pictures of the incidents has been disclosed as the days go by.

A group of 100 "young mobsters" disguised as Kim Young Sam supporters incited the masses who participated in a "rally for Kyongsang and Cholla people to put an end to military dictatorship and regional antagonism" held in a baseball stadium in Taegu on Nov. 15.

They went on a rampage, hurling stones, eggs and even bottles, at Kim Dae Jung, when he tried to make a stumping speech.

On Nov. 14, Kim Young Sam's rally in Kwangju was also foiled in a violent melee caused by a group of 400 youths employed to instigate "regional antagonism."

However, both cases are believed to be the acts of goon squads sent by the government authorities.

The groups who rampaged in the two rallies "acted in an orderly manner according to the commands of their leaders", Dong-A Ilbo said on Nov. 16.

In the case of the Kwangju rally, witnesses testified that a few people on the roof of a nearby building were giving instructions to the "unidentified youths" with body gestures.

Deep doubts were also cast on the Pusan incident in which the "mob" attacked a Pusan hotel where Kim Dae Jung was staying, shouting "Support Kim Young Sam!"

At that time police did not appear on the spot even half an hour after the incident occurred. Police later announced that they "could not find a behind-the-scene connection" of the group after a series of investigations which they had to conduct in the face of strong public opinion suspecting government involvement in the case.

Kim Young Sam on Nov. 15 said, "I am convinced that the incident was a systematic and premeditated act of impure elements, the ruling party and the government."

Kim Dae Jung also said on Nov. 14, "I suspect that the government may be behind the disturbance as was the case in Pusan last month where my bodyguards were attacked by a group of mobs," telling his party to conduct a full probe into the incident.

It has been a customary method of the south Korean authorities to divide and alienate the opposition forces utilizing a squad of "spies" into mass rallies and to shift its responsibilities on to inner strife among opposition forces.

Professional agitators are reported to have been used for a series of opposition rallies and uprising including the May 1980 Kwangju uprising, the Inchon rally for constitutional amendment last year and the founding rally of the Reunification Democratic Party in May this year.

DCRF Raps Repression in S. Korea

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland of the DPRK published its information No. 420 on Nov. 14, which pointed out that the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group has resorted to fascist repression more frantically against the patriotic students and people of all strata in the four months and a half after the "June 29 declaration."

According to the information, the number of the people arrested in this period after the "June 29 declaration" was issued for the criminal purpose of keeping the Democratic Justice Party in power and extending the military dictatorship ran into more than 12,100, of whom above 3,200 have been detained and prosecuted. And now upwards of 10,000 people are kept under watch, branded as "leftist pro-communist forces."

The information continues:

None of the "commitments to democratization" has, in fact, been fulfilled in south Korea and, on the contrary, fascist repression has become harsher.

All the facts prove that the "commitments to democratization" made by the Chun-Roh group are sham and hypocritical and they are an artifice to suppress the democratic forces and extend its military dictatorship by fooling people and a camouflaged declaration of repression.

Roh Tae Woo is now issuing "election commitments" at random in his stumping tour in an effort to make a mockery of the people again, deceiving them and running riot in repression.

But he is a wretch who is not qualified ever to run for "presidency." He should promptly drop out of the "presidential race" before he faces a stern punishment by the people for his homicidal crimes.

Students Demand End to Mil. Dictatorship

As a protest against the Chun-Roh attempt to prolong their power more than 2,000 of Seoul's Korea University students held an anti-government campus rally and demonstration on Nov. 20.

"Down with Roh Tae Woo!" echoed as the students burnt several effigies of the DJP presidential candidate.

They maintained that Roh should resign as a presidential candidate because he lacks the eligibility and that the military interference in politics be put an end.

"If Roh Tae Woo is elected, he will face strong protest from those who do not want military dictatorship any more in this land", the students stated in leaflets distributed that day.

A little earlier, on Nov. 18, some 20 students attacked the Mapo district office on the ruling Democratic Justice Party in Seoul to express their hatred of the Chun-Roh regime.

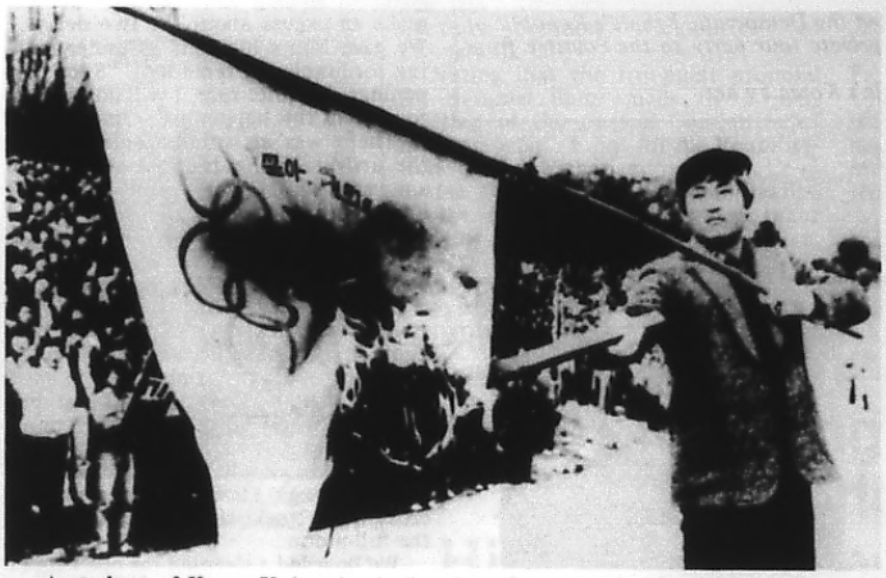
They hurled stones at the office, shouting "Let us put an end to the military dictatorship!"

Some 700 students from 11 universities held on Nov. 18 an anti-Roh rally to demand the Roh's withdrawal from a presidential candidate.

In Kwangju, more than 150 students burnt on Nov. 17 two police buses displaying anti-Roh sentiments.

In Chonju, on the same day, two high school students painted out a wall poster on Roh Tae Woo's stumping tour.

They were reported to have hurled a tear gas canister against the DJP officials who tried to detain them.



A student of Korea University in Seoul torches campaign flag of south Korea's ruling party during a rally on Nov. 20 against its presidential candidate Roh Tae Woo. The flag bears the Olympic ring symbol because Roh is campaigning on the theme "Only I can assure the success of the 1988 Olympics." (Reuter)

Chongryun Refutes Anti-DPRK Campaigns

Recent misleading reports concerning the arrest of a member of the Japanese Red Army and hostilities along the DMZ which suggested that the DPRK was to blame were strongly refuted by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on Nov. 26.

Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro harshly denounced the Chun-Roh regime, saying that they "are hatching a plot to capitalize the firing incident at the DMZ and even the arrest case of Maruoka, a Japanese Red Army member as part of a conspiracy against the DPRK.

He noted that there had been a widespread rumor among the south Korean people that such manufactured announcements as a "north Korean spy case" or others might be made as the presidential election campaign heated up.

"As illustrated by the shameless demagogic propaganda against the DPRK conducted on Nov. 17 last year", the Chongryun vice chairman said that the south Korean authorities "have attempted to hatch plots whenever they were driven into a tight corner in a bid to divert public attention. This time is no exception."

The south Korean daily Hankook Ilbo recently reported that "Japanese Red Army's Maruoka received funds for activities from the DPRK" without any material evidence.

The south Korean defence ministry also released an "announcement", claiming that the DPRK started the shootout along the DMZ, totally reversing the facts.

S. Korean People's Voice Against War and Nukes (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

(3) The Korean Peninsula turned into a forward base of the United States and the Remilitarization of Japan

... As a result of the development of medium-range and other theater nuclear missiles, the center of the shooting range of nuclear warheads or the center of war has been moved from the mainland of the United States and that of the Soviet Union to the intermediate areas, which has resulted in the separation of the users of nuclear arms from the places where they are actually used.

It is in this context that the United States is arming the Korean Peninsula with nuclear mines, medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron bombs. In other words, though ostensibly for the defense of South Korea, the nuclear weapons deployed in the Korean Peninsula are too many to protect South Korea from North Korea (Officially, 200 – 300, and informally 800 – 1,600 nuclear bombs are deployed in South Korea, with a total destructive power about 800 times that of a Hiroshima-type bomb). In view of this fact, there is no doubt that the United States regards the Korean Peninsula as a place where its medium-range nuclear missiles are to be used, or as an intermediate area or forward base. Furthermore, the United States has structured a complete defense system in Northeast Asia by integrating Japan into its military setup in Northeast Asia. ...

3. The nuclear threat facing the Korean Peninsula

(1) Deployment of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula

... Let us examine the nuclear bombs that can be dropped from the air. At present, the Air Force of South Korea holds nuclear-capable F4D, 4E (military Balance IISS, 77–78) and F5A, B, E and F fighters, and at the same time have 127 F16A, F16B, F5E, F5F and other advanced fighter planes on order. Particularly, it deploys 120 (nuclear-capable) fighters, centered on F4Es and F16s. On Okinawa Island, the U.S. has three AWACSs and 90 advanced fighters (Military Balance IISS 84–85). As an F4 can carry four nuclear warheads, the maximum number of nuclear warheads deployed is estimated at more than 680.

As for land-based nuclear weapons, the United States possesses 155-mm nuclear shells and 8-inch nuclear shells, Nike Hercules, Hawk Chaparral, Vulcan and other missiles, according to a plan for qualitatively strengthening the U.S. armed forces stationed in South Korea, made public by U.S. President Carter (Military Balance, IISS, 84–85).

Furthermore, several U.S. units are armed with tactical nuclear weapons (Defense Secretary Schlesinger, Washington Post, June 21, 1975), and the existence of storage facilities of nuclear weapons in Ulsan and Gunsan in formally acknowledged (Chosun Ilbo, Dec. 16, 1975).

As for ADM nuclear mines, the United States is deploying them (one ADM nuclear mine has a destructive power of about 10 kilotons) in areas near the Demilitarized Zone, according to an article by Jack Anderson in the Washington Post.

It is reported that by early last year the United States had manufactured 680 nuclear mines, of which 372 are deployed in West Germany and 21 in South Korea, and the remainder are stored in the United States. The nuclear mines deployed in Europe are to be withdrawn after Pershing and cruise missiles are deployed there, while those deployed in South Korea will remain. These ADM nuclear mines are deployed within one mile from the border line between North and South Korea (Taegu Maeil, dated June 4, 1984, Dong-A Ilbo, dated May 3, 1983).

All told, there are the following nuclear weapons in South Korea (report in 1976 by the Center for Defense Information of the U.S.).

56 8-inch nuclear shells,
152 155-mm shells,
144 Nike Hercules nuclear warheads,
88 Honest John warheads,
12 Sergent nuclear warheads,
21 nuclear mines

The destructive power of these nuclear weapons is more than 800 times that of a Hiroshima-type nuclear bomb.

(2) Possibility of nuclear weapons being used (by the United States and the Soviet Union)

... Considering all these factors, military experts say that a nuclear war is most likely to break out on the Korean Peninsula.

Firstly, there is an imbalance of nuclear power between North and South Korea. While South Korea is equipped with over 800 nuclear bombs, there is no nuclear weapon in the north. Therefore there is a high possibility of a nuclear war being launched by South Korea in a proxy war against the north before the latter is equipped with nuclear weapons.

Secondly, at present tension prevails over the Korean Peninsula. Actually, not a few crises have so far occurred on the Korean Peninsula, including the Pueblo incident in 1968 and the shooting down of an EC121 plane in 1969, and each time the use of nuclear weapons against the north was suggested. It may be said that there is a great possibility of a nuclear weapon being used on the Korean Peninsula where there are two divided states, in that the tension prevailing there creates an atmosphere favorable for the use of nuclear weapons.

Thirdly, mention must be made of the dependence of the South Korean army on the United States.

The 15 NATO countries of Europe are protected under the nuclear umbrella of the United States. They demand that the United States do not deploy or use a nuclear weapon without a prior consultation with them. In order to restrain arbitrary action by the United States, five of these NATO countries organize the nuclear consultative committee which participates in U.S. strategy on the use of nuclear weapons. However, the U.S. army has only to obey the final opinion of the presidents of the United States and South Korea in using its nuclear weapons, so that it is far easier for the U.S. army in South Korea to use a nuclear weapon. In January 1983, Gen. Meyer said, "If there is a need to use a nuclear weapon in Korea, we will ask for permission from Washington. ... This is a totally simple procedure as compared with Europe where we have to consult the 15 independent countries."

Fourthly, there is a nuclear confrontation in the Far East between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union deploys more than 100 SS missiles in the Soviet Far East, in whose shooting range South Korea and Japan are included, while it deploys nuclear-capable submarines in the Sea of Japan.

In order to counter this, the United States has already deployed tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea, and plans to structure a powerful integrated strategic setup by making Japan remilitarize itself and by arming the Korean Peninsula with neutron bombs and other theater nuclear weapons. It is believed that the South Korean government will accept this plan without resisting it.

Fifthly, nuclear weapons already exist in South Korea, and their user is the United States, and not South Korea. Therefore, South Korea is powerless to restrain their deployment. In other words, the United States is in a position to deploy them freely.

Dr. Cohen, who developed the neutron bomb, had paid special attention to South Korea during the Korean War, says that it is in South Korea that neutron bombs could be most effectively used (Jack Anderson, Dong-A Ilbo, May 3, 1983). It is said that the United States manufactured neutron bombs actually with their deployment in South Korea in mind. As former President Carter said, nuclear weapons are deployed there (in South Korea), which indicates that they are used in case of need. Thus, the deployment of nuclear weapons is directly related to their actual use. Furthermore, many Americans do not hesitate to say that South Korea, which as a friendly government and which does not have anti-nuclear demonstrations, is most suitable for deployment Pershing and ballistic missiles (Bruce Cummings, the Nation, April 17, 1984).

(To be continued)

A Japanese Writer Visits the DPRK

A Reunion (1)

Toyoda Masako, a Japanese writer, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this fall as a member of the first private tour party to the country from Japan.
This story was contributed to The People's Korea by her.

Our tour party consisting of 30 members was going to go to Kaesong for a visit to Panmunjom (where the Military Demarcation Line is to be found). It was the full-moon of Oct. 8. The train was due to start at half past twelve and arrive in Kaesong at 6:00 a.m. in the morning.

The hotel where we stayed was not very far from Pyongyang Station. However, we travelled to the station by bus, splitting into two groups. It was after Mr. Pak, who is a second generation Korean resident in Japan and a nice guy, confirmed that we were all present that our bus started.

Then, a guide from another bus said "Where is Mr. and Mrs. xxx?" "They were ill and decided to stay in the hotel." "Is that so? And well ..." It seemed someone had not yet arrived. But the bus started shortly after ours.

By the way, who in the world would think that the full-moon shining brightly down on the empty city of Pyongyang at night, would make our train two and half hours behind time? As for me, I also never thought that I would meet the brother of the couple who had remained at the hotel at a station on our way to Kaesong. Then I did not even know their names.

Soon the buses reached Pyongyang Station. When we tried to make our way to the passage for the platform, we were called back and ushered to a wide waiting-room in the station. It was 12:01 a.m. We took a seat with each face being softened with the expectation that soon we would be able to lie down on a berth of a sleeping car. There was another party of foreign tourists on the sofa at the opposite side.

I noticed the hands of the clock showed 12:25 a.m. and thought "Why?" I confirmed the time with my watch. It was right. The train is due to start at 12:30 a.m. and it is time we should go to the platform. As I took a glance around at the people in the room and found them quite composed I

Ms. Toyoda Masako

thought that such a delay could happen because things are different in a foreign country.

It was already 1:00 a.m. when I looked at the clock again. Mr. Pak, a courier from the Chugai Tourist Company in Japan, informed us that the train would be rather late. But no reason was given.

Then we heard a man saying "What has happen? Why isn't the reason for the delay announced on the station intercom?" However, he didn't sound agitated. As time went by we became tired of chatting over drinks and confectionary and began dozing off on the sofa. Someone began snoring and another went to sleep on the sofa with his shoes off, covered with his coat and his back stooped.

Every train was crowded with people who were on way to their hometowns for a visit to their ancestors' graves. There is a custom of visiting one's ancestors' grave on the day of the October full-moon in Korea. There were a lot of passengers getting on and off at every station.

In addition, our return train to Pyongyang was also one hour behind schedule. This was because of disbanded soldiers of the Korean People's Army who were discharged from military service according to the proposal for a phased arms reduction of the Korean People's Army which was recently made unilaterally by the DPRK government.

At night when we completed most of the tour programs, Mr. Pak elaborated on the reasons for the two delays at a hotel in Beijing after saying "Let me make an excuse about the two delays." We gave him a big hand of understanding for his closing remarks – "Such happenings are quite rare. I will do my best to prevent this happening again."

There was an announcement about the arrival of the train at about 3:00 a.m. and we left the waiting-room in a hurry with our luggage in our hands and walked through Pyongyang Station which was wide and clean like a well-arranged complex.

A woman suddenly said "Unless we go to bed quickly we will miss time to sleep in the train because it is due to arrive at 6:00 a.m." I chuckled in spite of myself at her remarks which didn't take the two hour delay into account. But it was also a warning to me. Usually a tour makes people tired physically and spiritually. As I stifled my laughter I crossed the tracks shining in silver under the full-moon.

We boarded a sleeping car unaware of the rush in the other passenger coaches. Shortly after, the train started with vibrations. I got the young people to sleep on an upper berth and lay down on a lower berth. Soon I fell asleep on the berth.

The sound of wheels awoke me. Other passengers in my compartment were still sleeping. I got up silently and looked out of the window. Then the train stopped.

On the platform in the morning light, I found several men and women looking into the window of our sleeping car. They seemed to be saying something, as if driven into a tight corner. When I gazed into their faces from the compartment a woman in the group ran up to the sleeping car and said "Nakayama-san. Nakayama-san. (Mr. Nakayama. Mr. Nakayama.)" It was certainly Japanese.

Before long I noticed that she was talking to me and I gestured that I was not Nakayama, shaking my head. However, she persisted in saying "Nakayama-san. Nakayama-san.", standing on tiptoe. Once again I gestured that my name was not Nakayama.

The people moved toward other windows hastily and only their calling "Nakayama-san" could be heard. What makes them repeat "Nakayama-san" so persistently? Soon after I noticed that they were finding "Nakayama-san" among the passengers.

"Wait a minute!" I muttered opening my bag and taking out a typewritten list of our tour party. "Oh! Here's Nakayama!" The surname of No. 29 and 30 on the list was Nakayama. As I looked up at the scene outside I noticed a woman shouting "Nakayama-san."

I wrote "Nakayama Sadahiro" on the window with my finger and the woman jumped for joy, her deep-red coat floating in the air and her white shoes tapping on the ground.

I turned the list over, wrote "He is a member of our party." and put the list on the window. They read the letters together and each letter had a diameter of five centimetres.

The woman jumped with joy again and a man came forward and said "It's me," with a humble bow, taking his hat off. Then I understood that he meant he was Nakayama. I had to communicate with them without uttering a word so as not to awake other passengers.

I tried to open the window, but in vain, and I went to the nearest door, but that was no use. I could have told them that Mr. and Mrs. Nakayama were at the Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang if I had known that the man and woman at the hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Nakayama. Unfortunately I was not aware of this. I took it for granted that Mr. and Mrs. Nakayama were with us in the train, which had stopped at the station for a long time and would be starting before long.

"At least I should tell them our destination," flashed into my mind and I lost no time in writing "We will go to Kaesong." on the back of the list and put it on the window. The instant I thought they had read it, the train began moving slowly. It was about 6:27 a.m.

Then I was gripped by a sense of chagrin that I could neither speak nor read Korean. However hard I tried to tell Mr. Pak or Mr. and Mrs. Nakayama about the encounter I couldn't tell them what station I met them and other details, but only "at the station where the train had stopped from about 6:10 a.m. to 6:27 a.m." A feeling of regret remained in my mind.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries. (Nov. 1-19)

NOV. 1
* A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Chairman of its central committee Kim Yong Chae, minister of post and telecommunications, to the Soviet Union.

NOV. 4
* A delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee Kim Ryong Jun to Portugal and Finland.
* A foreign ministry delegation of Korea headed by Vice Minister Choe Su Hon to Tunisia.
* A party workers delegation of the Worker's Party of Korea headed by Chang Guk Chan, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, to Bulgaria and Romania.
* The Pyongyang Circus led by Kim Ui Sun to China.

NOV. 7
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Guk Hun, first deputy director of a department of its central committee, to India and Afghanistan.

NOV. 11
* A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Ko Yun Mo, secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the WPK, to China.
* A Rodong Sinmun delegation headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kim Dong Su to China.

NOV. 12
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by First Deputy Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim Yong Sun to Belgium, Luxemberg, the Netherlands and Austria.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by member of the WPK Central Committee Ryom Tae Jun to Uruguay and Mexico.
* A DPRK government trade delegation led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su Gil to Romania.
* A delegation of the DPRK Information Committee led by Vice Chairman Song Bong Sun to Pakistan.
* A delegation of the Foreign Languages Press Group led by Deputy General Director Li Gun Sok to Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

NOV. 13
* A delegation of Pyongyang Sinmun headed by its Editor-in-Chief Kim Jong Hwan to Czechoslovakia and Hungary.
* A delegation of the Korean Writers Union headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee Li In Jik to Poland and the GDR.

NOV. 18
* A sports delegation of the DPRK headed by Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Yu Sun to China.

NOV. 19
* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency led by its General Director Kim Jung Rin to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Korean Union of Architects headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee, Pae Dal Jun, vice chairman of the State Construction Commission, to Czechoslovakia.
* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, to Zambia.
* A delegation of the University of National Economy of the DPRK headed by its Vice Rector So Bong Chang to Cuba.

Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang (Nov. 2-23)

NOV. 2
* A Soviet government delegation headed by V. Klyuev, minister of light industry of the USSR.
* A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by First Vice Chairman of its central committee Gennadi Korenko, vice minister of communications of the USSR.
* A delegation of Trybuna Ludu, organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, headed by its First Deputy Editor-in-Chief Czeslaw Rowinski.
* A Soviet youth art troupe headed by Mikhail Stepanovich.

NOV. 4
* A delegation of Scinteia, organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Nicolae Corbu.

NOV. 13
* An art troupe of the Theatre of the "Young Guard Detachment" in Halle City, the GDR.

NOV. 16
* Marian Orzechowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic.

NOV. 20
* A delegation of the Malaysian Youth Council headed by its President Hasan Bin Malek.

NOV. 22
* A border trade delegation of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Region in Jilin Province, China, headed by Rim Sing Bom, advisor to the Foreign Economic Trade Committee of the region.

NOV. 23
* A delegation of the Ministry of Interior of the USSR headed by Minister Aleksander Vlasov.

(KCNA)

2nd Council Meeting of Korean Int'l Joint Venture General Company Held in Pyongyang

The head of the Chongryun economic delegation for joint venture signed a decision adopted at the 2nd Council Meeting of the Korean International Joint Venture General Company held in Pyongyang over Nov. 17-21.

The second council meeting of the Korean International Joint Venture General Company was held in Pyongyang over Nov. 17-21.

The meeting was attended by Vice Premier Kim Bok Sin who is general director of the company and Chon Yon Sik, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), and Kim Song Hwan, vice minister of external economic affairs, who are deputy general directors of the company, and others.

The members of the Chongryun economic delegation for joint venture staying in the DPRK were present at the meeting as observers.

The meeting summed up the implementation of the decisions of the first council meeting and discussed the working plan for 1988.

The meeting adopted a decision, which summed up the work of the joint venture general company in the past year and pointed out that the 20 contracts were signed and the joint venture general company concluded agreements to start joint ventures with 15 companies.

According to the decision, about 30 billion yen in Japanese currency will be invested in 36 joint ventures including those for the production of small-size engines, selfstarters and pianos.

The third council meeting will be held at the end of October or early November next year in Tokyo or in Pyongyang.

Since the promulgation of the Joint Venture Law of the DPRK in September 1984, joint venture business has been conducted actively between the DPRK and Chongryun.

The Korean International Joint Venture General Company was established at the end of October last year and since then concrete preparations have been promoted to start joint venture work.

Premier Meets Chongyun Economic Del. for Joint Venture

Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council, on Nov. 21 met and had a conversation in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings with the Chongryun economic delegation for joint venture headed by Chon Yon Sik, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present on the occasion was Chong Song Nam, minister of external economic affairs.

Koreans Here Rap Chun-Roh Plots to Extend Mil. Dictatorship

A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held in Tokyo on Nov. 21 to denounce the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo junta's manoeuvres to extend its military dictatorship.

The meeting was addressed by Pak Jae Ro, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun.

Noting that the five-point proposal for national unity made by a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland held in Pyongyang on Nov. 11 was a patriotic proposal for national unity reflecting the unanimous desire of the Korean people, he expressed full support to it.

He laid bare the fraud of the so-called "June 29 declaration" made by the traitor Roh Tae Woo and his criminal color and demanded that Roh Tae Woo give up his presidential candidacy at once as demanded by the people.

It is none other than the U.S. who gives back-stage encouragement to place Roh Tae Woo on the "presidential" chair at any cost and help extend the "power of the Democratic Justice Party", he noted, and declared: The U.S. authorities must discontinue their interference in south Korea and take hands off it before facing a stern judgement by the people in a fiercer anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Pak Jae Ro resolutely denounced the Roh Tae Woo group for resorting to all manner of smear campaign to split the opposition forces, plotting to rig the "elections".

A meeting was also held in Osaka on Nov. 25.

Del. of Kaesong City, DPRK, Attends World Conf. of Historical Cities Held Here

The World Conference of Historical Cities was held at the Kyoto International Conference Hall, Kyoto, from Nov. 18 to 20.

The conference was organized by Kyoto City aiming to exchange the experiences of historical cities of the world and discuss their roles in contributing to mankind toward the 21st century.

The representatives of various cities met in three different sessions during the three-day event. Topics included city planning, industrial development and cultural projects.

Beside 25 official foreign delegations, an estimated 90 foreign and 350 Japanese guests attended the opening session.

The delegation of Kaesong City, the DPRK, headed by Kim Yong Jon, mayor of Kaesong City, was among the delegations.

He made a presentation on Nov. 19 on the "Preservation of cultural heritage and improvement of living environment" at the second session of which the theme was "Cultural projects."

Mr. Kim said:

"Now a disastrous effect of urban civilization on the cultural heritage is seen in the historical cities of the world. Serious concern is expressed by peoples of the world who desire a lasting peace and happiness.

"I believe this conference held under the theme "Tradition and Creation" will contribute to the peace of the world and the development of civilization of mankind."

He explained how Kaesong City, once the capital of Koryo Dynasty (918-1392), the first unified country on the Korean Peninsula, was safeguarded by the Korean people even in the midst of war and destruction.

"Peace is indispensable for Kaesong to be more beautiful city, which more tourists can visit. To this end, it is a pressing task to remove the danger of nuclear war created in the Korean Peninsula," he said.

He continued that Korea should be a nuclear-free peace zone; the tragic division of the territory and the nation prevented a unified development of its culture.

"Therefore," he said, "we insist the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

The conference adopted the "Kyoto declaration", vowing to work for a lasting peace.

Japanese TV Program Introduces DPRK

Ms Masuda Yumi, a reporter on the program (right), at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

The DPRK was introduced on the evening of Nov. 24 in the Japanese TV quiz program "Quiz: Naruhodo the World."

This program is popular here in Japan in which a woman reporter visits different places in different countries. The reporter asks questions relating to a country where she visits and the answerers reply to them.

Ms Masuda Yumi on the program visited Pyongyang as a reporter where she saw works of art painted by children and buildings with many people going in and out which included the Grand People's Study House and the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, Kim Il Sung Square, etc. She also visited the West Sea Barrage and Mt. Kumgang. She wore a traditional Korean costume.

Kaesong City Introduced at World Exhibition of Historical Cities Held in Kyoto

The corner of Kaesong City at the World Exhibition of Historical Cities held in Kyoto.

The World Exhibition of Historical Cities was held from Nov. 8 to 29 in Kyoto. The exhibition was intended to introduce the histories, culture and industry of 35 cities of the world which have a history of more than 1,000 years and provide opportunities to exchange their experiences.

Kaesong City of the DPRK was among the other cities of the world.

At the entrance to the corner for Kaesong City, statues of military and civilian officials in the tomb of King Kongmin (351-1374) in Kaesong stood face to face. They were half size models. There were also copies of the actual size "blue dragons" and "tortoise-serpent," mural paintings, in the Kangso tomb of Koguryo (early 1st century B.C.-668 A.D.), the dragon head statue (actual size copy) of the Manwol Pavilion of the Koryo Palace, Koryo bronze mirror, bronze lamp, bronze bell (genuin articles), etc.

Particularly popular were celadon porcelains, which included celadon porcelains of the early Koryo period excavated at Anrung and a celadon jar incised with a peony design.

In addition, a trade map and a model of Kaesong City were exhibited. A video film of Kaesong City was shown.

DPRK Sounds Revolutionary Note of Realism

Here are excerpts from the comment Mr. Selig S. Harrison contributed to The New York Times (Nov. 22). The original title is "North Korea Floats a Revolutionary Ideology: Realism."

North Korea has lost faith in its ability to reunify Korea under Communist rule and is prepared to negotiate peace with South Korea and the United States following next month's presidential election in the South. This was my conclusion after 10 days of conversations in Pyongyang last month with a variety of North Korean leaders, including Prime Minister Li Gun Mo, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and Hwang Jang Yop, the powerful secretary of the Workers' (Communist) Party Central Committee responsible for foreign policy. Economic pressures appear to be compelling North Korea to pursue two closely related priorities: a reduction of military spending through an accommodation with Seoul and Washington, and a rapid influx of advanced industrial technology, facilitated by a China-style economic opening to the West.

Underlying both of these policy departures is a new note of realism in the North's perceptions of the South. Officials no longer discount the South's economic growth, as they did during an earlier visit in 1972, nor do they equate opposition to military rule in Seoul with potential political support for the North.

Asked whether the upsurge in opposition strength in South Korea this year foreshadowed a shift to the left and an eventual Communist revolution, Hwang Jang Yop replied: "Such a thing is quite impossible, completely out of the question. Nearly 40 years have passed since the Korean War, and we recognize that many changes have occurred in South Korea. The opposition parties are not geared to changing the social and economic system in the South. If they are successful, it would not be a revolution, unless you would regard a democratic regime less beholden to the United States as a revolution."

The economic arithmetic of the Korean arms race may explain why the North wants to reduce its defense expenditures: the South, with a population of 42 million and an American military presence, devotes only 7 percent of its gross national product to defense, and pursues ever higher consumption levels, while the North, with 20 million people and no foreign troops, spends 24 percent of its gross national product on defense at the expense of consumer goods production and other economic development needs.

Seoul points to North Korea's defense spending level as evidence that Kim Il Sung still intends to reunify the peninsula by force. But North Korea insists that it is ready to cut its armed forces down to 100,000 if Seoul would join in a mutual forces reduction agreement linked to a parallel withdrawal of American conventional and nuclear forces.

In a recent proposal to South Korea and the United States for negotiations to be held next March, after the election, the North suggested that force reductions be completed within five years. Foreign Minister Kim said that the deadline is negotiable, and did not rule out 10 years, with American air and naval forces remaining longer than ground forces. Similarly, on verification and other key particulars, I found Pyongyang officials ready to compromise and to discuss details of how the agreement could operate. Prime Minister Li Gun Mo said that an arms reduction agreement "would relieve many of our economic problems by releasing manpower and funds needed for our civilian economy," adding that the Government wants to promote "a great upsurge" of consumer goods during the first four years of the new seven-year economic plan, but that "how much we can shift to light industries depends largely on how much we can reduce our defense burden."

> *"Prime Minister Li Gun Mo said that an arms reduction agreement 'would relieve many of our economic problems by releasing manpower and funds needed for our civilian economy,' adding that the Government wants to promote 'a great upsurge' of consumer goods during the first four years of the new seven-year economic plan, but that 'how much we can shift to light industries depends largely on how much we can reduce our defense burden.' "*

'Very Flexible'

I found it much easier to have productive give-and-take with North Korean officials than 15 years ago. On most issues, I found a readiness to go far beyond published positions and to respond directly to sharp challenges that would previously have produced a flood of predictable rhetoric.

For example, in its formal stand on the unification of Korea, Pyongyang advocates a federation. Autonomous regimes with differing systems would remain intact in North and South, but a "federal" government would have a combined army and a standing committee that would "supervise" the two "regional" governments. This would be a transitional step on the road to full unification, with "the people" deciding when, whether and how to change the structure. Not surprisingly, Seoul has dismissed this idea, arguing that Pyongyang would simply use interchange under such a system to promote subversion in the South. When I repeatedly criticized the North's proposal as unrealistic, Hwang Jang Yop and several other high Central Committee officials retreated from their prepared remarks. "You will find us very flexible," said Mr. Hwang, "if we are all going in the same direction, toward confederation, rather than toward legitimizing two Koreas." Pyongyang is ready to discuss "any other idea consistent with movement toward confederation, however gradual."

In the North's evolving concept, Mr. Hwang explained, federation is no longer a transitional stage but the "final stage" of unification, and there is no longer any provision for integrating the two differing social and economic systems. In principle, a combined army would be an ultimate goal, but "if we can improve relations between the two Koreas, then having two armies would be acceptable, especially if their size can be reduced." Mr. Hwang strongly implied that Pyongyang is prepared to go along with a creeping process of "cross-recognition" of the two Korean regimes by the major powers in the context of parallel movement toward a limited confederation.

"Cross-recognition" (American, Soviet and Chinese recognition of both North and South*) is the stated goal of American policy. It has been rejected by the North. But Mr. Hwang hinted at a compromise when asked whether he would like to see formal American diplomatic relations with Pyongyang or would prefer, instead, to have the United States wait until it could have relations with a confederal republic. He replied that a liaison office would be appropriate after the signing of a peace treaty, and that full relations "might well" be possible when and if the United States agreed to a withdrawal of its forces and "expressed a favorable attitude toward confederation, even if it is not actually achieved."

Asked about the future of Pyongyang's security links with Moscow and Beijing, Foreign Minister Kim said that "there is nothing immutable in our undertakings, just as we hope that there is nothing immutable in the present form of your relations with the South. "We intend to strengthen and develop our relations with the United States in the days ahead," he said. "We want balanced relations with the major powers. This is in our interest, and yours." "Once we fought a war," he added, "but we cannot continuously maintain an abnormal relationship. The past is past."

* *The concept of cross-recognition of Pyongyang and Seoul by the major powers includes Japan as well. – Editor*

(Continued from page 1)

reduction in the armed forces of both sides in three stages from 1988 to 1991, maintaining armed forces less than 100,000 from 1992 onward, respectively. It called for a multinational disarment negotiation to be held in Geneva in March 1988 and declared a unilateral reduction of 100,000 KPA (Korean People's Army) soldiers by the end of this year to show its sincerity.

The DPRK government also proposed to the United States to withdraw its conventional and nuclear forces from south Korea "after the military forces of the north and the south are reduced to 100,000."

"In a recent proposal to south Korea and the United States for negotiations to be held next March, after the election, the North suggested that force reductions be completed within five years. Foreign Minister Kim said that the deadline is negotiable, and did not rule out 10 years, with American air and naval forces remaining longer than ground forces," Mr. Harrison wrote.

He added, "Similarly, on verification and other key particulars, I found Pyongyang officials ready to compromise and to discuss details of how the agreement could operate."

In the West, there are growing arguments questioning the wisdom of stationing U.S. troops, particularly ground forces, in south Korea. These arguments point to the unnecessity of U.S. ground forces in south Korea, though most of them stress the need for U.S. air and naval forces to be stationed. Foreign Minister Kim's comment can be seen as the first response from the DPRK official to these arguments.

Confederation "Final Stage" Of Unification

Mr. Harrison quoted Secretary Hwang as saying that federation is no longer a transitional stage but the "final stage" of unification and that there is no longer any provision for integrating the two differing social and economic systems.

This is the first time that the DPRK official referred to the proposed north-south confederation as the "final stage" of reunification. Since the north proposed a "one country, two systems" formulation as its reunification policy in October 1980, the south has argued that the proposal is a tactical step to "communize" the whole peninsula.

In addition, the DPRK does not contend that its proposal for reunification is the best solution, implying that it is ready to discuss any good idea for Korea's reunification based on confederation in which the existing social and economic systems of both parts would remain intact.

". . . if we are all going in the same direction, toward confederation, rather than toward legitimizing two Koreas," Mr. Hwang was quoted as saying that Pyongyang is ready to discuss "any other idea consistent with movement toward confederation, however gradual."

Pyongyang Ready for Creeping Process of "Cross-recognition" With Reservations

As to the "cross-recognition" concept, Mr. Hwang is reported to have implied that Pyongyang is prepared to go along with a creeping process of "cross-recognition" of Pyongyang and Seoul by the major powers "in the context of parallel movement toward a limited confederation."

If he really said so, this was the first time that the DPRK official has shown a favorable attitude toward "cross-recognition," though with reservations.

The idea of "cross-recognition" of north and south Korea by the major powers was proposed by the then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1976 – the idea that the United States and Japan would recognize Pyongyang, and the Soviet Union and China would recognize Seoul simultaneously.

Pyongyang has rejected the idea along with the idea of simultaneous membership of north and south Korea in the United Nations as part of a plot to perpetuate the division of the peninsula.

The DPRK official also expressed a readiness to establish full relations with the United States even before the reunification of Korea is achieved.

Mr. Hwang is reported to have said that a liaison office would be appropriate after the signing of a peace treaty, and that full relations "might well" be possible when and if the United States agreed to a withdrawal of its forces and "expressed a favorable attitude toward confederation, even if it is not actually achieved."

Finally, Mr. Harrison quoted Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam as saying, "We want balanced relations with the major powers. This is in our interest, and yours," "Once we fought a war," he was quoted as saying, "but we cannot continuously maintain an abnormal relationship. The past is past."

These remarks by DPRK officials and their flexible attitude reflect their seriousness in improving relations with Washington and Seoul and reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula as well as bringing about a peaceful reunification at any cost.

(Continued from page 1)

communism, was installed in south Korea.

As clarified in the letter, if the Olympic Games were staged under a democratic regime, the two sides would be able to flexibly solve the co-hosting problem from the stand of promoting national unity. If the Games were not used for a splittist purpose, we would be willing to participate in them by forming a north-south unified team or go to Seoul under another name.

A way would be also opened for the south Korean students to join in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in 1989 in Pyongyang.

Indeed, contained in it are sincerity and fairness to solve the problem in the common interests of the nation together as well as the warm compatriotic feelings to greet the international festival as a common fete of the north and the south.

If the 24th Olympic Games and the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are held with success by the united efforts of the north and the south as proposed by us, it would be a grand demonstration of the great national unity of the Korean people who have undergone the misfortunes of division for nearly half a century and a particular event to be recorded in the history of the nation.

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